INTERNATIONAL **COFFEE** AGREEMENT

SEC. 598. *It* is the Sense of the Congress that the International Coffee Agreement is an important measure in promoting economic and political stability in many developing countries, including Colombia, that the collapse of the Agreement would seriously undermine Colombia's efforts at fighting illegal drugs, and that the Administration should undertake every possible effort to successfully conclude a renewal of the Agreement.

LATVIA, ESTONIA, AND LITHUANIA

SEC. 599. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania gained their independence from the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic in 1918, a fact recognized by the government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic in 1920;

(2) the governments of the Latvian Democratic Republic and the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (RSFSR) signed a Treaty of Peace in Riga, Latvia on August 11, 1920, in which the RSFSR "establishes the right of self-determination for all nations, even to the point of total separation from the States with which they have been incorporated" and declares that "Russia unreservedly recognizes the independence, self-subsistency and sovereignty of the Latvian State and voluntarily and forever renounces all sovereign rights over the Latvian people and territory which formerly belonged to Russia";

(3) similar treaties were signed by both the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Lithuania with the RSFSR on February 2, 1920 and July 12, 1920, respectively";

(4) the independent republics of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania swiftly recovered from the ravages of World War I and became active in the World community, gaining membership in the League of Nations on September 22, 1921 and full recognition by the United States on July 28, 1922;

(5) the sovereign rights of the independent states of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania were violated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a Secret Protocol to the Nazi-Soviet Treaty of Nonaggression of August 23, 1939, which divided Eastern Europe into Nazi and Soviet "spheres of influence";

(6) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics coerced the governments of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania to sign Pacts of Mutual Assistance in October 1939, which stipulated that the "contracting parties undertake not to enter into any alliances or to participate in any coalitions directed against one of the contracting parties" and that "the carrying into effect of the present pact must in no way affect the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, in particular their political structure, their economic and social system, and their military measures";

(7) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics violated not only those bilateral agreements with the independent Baltic states but also international conventions on the

changing of international borders by force when the Soviet Union issued ultimatums to the three independent nations on June 15-16, 1940, demanding the formation of governments to their liking, fol-